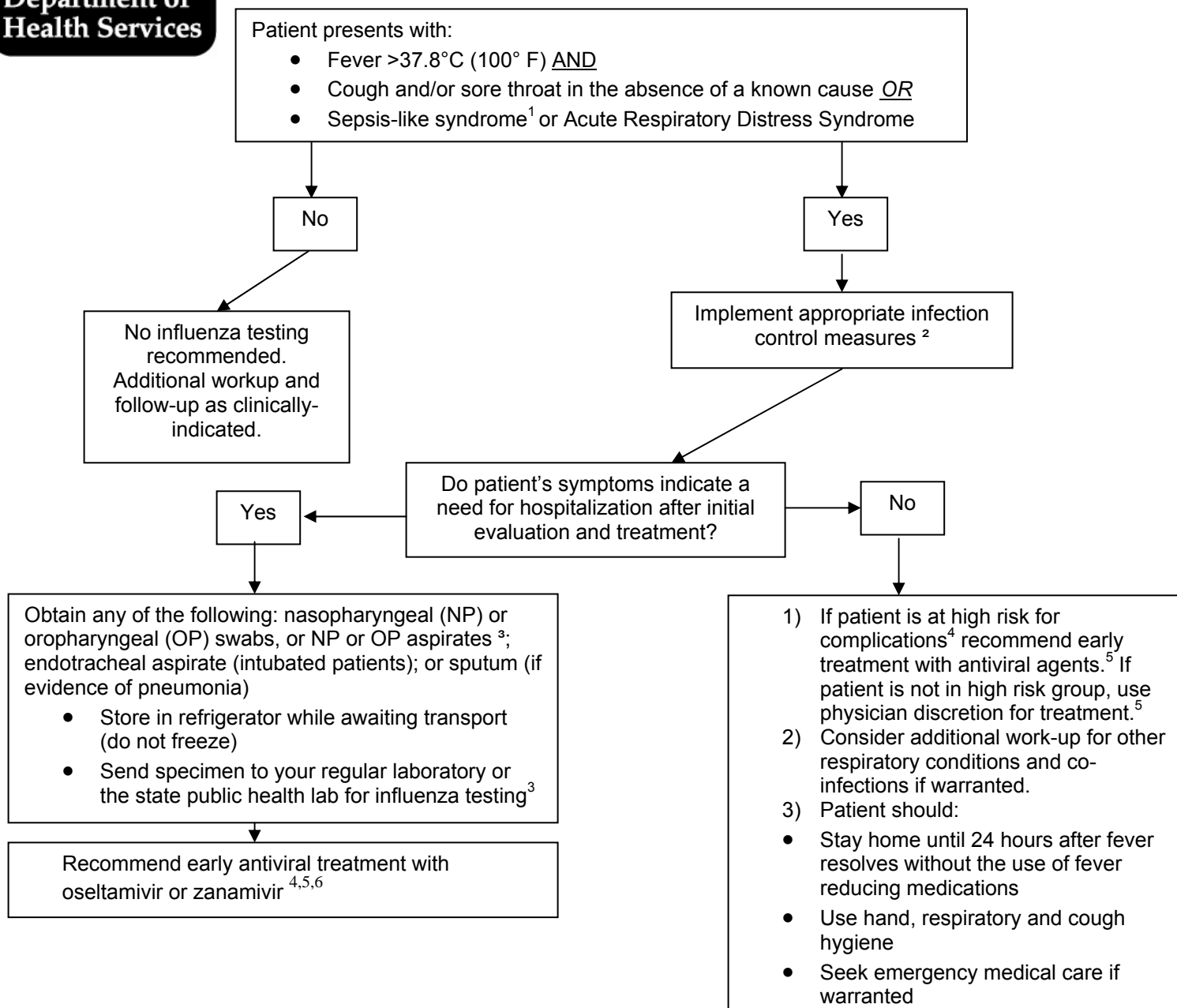




## Algorithm to assist in decisions on testing and treatment for novel influenza A (H1N1) virus in Arizona



1. As with seasonal influenza, infants, adults  $\geq 65$  years-old, and persons with compromised immune systems may have atypical presentations.

2. Please see detailed ADHS interim infection control recommendations at <http://www.azdhs.gov/flu/h1n1/providers.htm>

3. Real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is the preferred laboratory test for identifying novel influenza A (H1N1) virus. Rapid antigen tests and immunofluorescence tests have unknown sensitivity and specificity to detect novel influenza A (H1N1) virus. For more information, please see <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/specimencollection.htm>

4. Persons at high risk of complications: Children less than 5 years old; persons aged 65 years or older; children and adolescents (aged 6 months – 18 years) who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and who might be at risk for experiencing Reye syndrome after influenza virus infection; pregnant women; adults and children who have chronic pulmonary, cardiovascular, hepatic, hematological, neurologic, neuromuscular, or metabolic disorders; adults and children who have immunosuppression (including immunosuppression caused by medications or by HIV); and residents of nursing homes and other chronic-care facilities.

5. Information on use of antiviral agents can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/recommendations.htm>

6. Interim guidance for clinicians is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/identifyingpatients.htm>